

# The Holt County Sentinel.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN THE COUNTY

OREGON, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1879

NUMBER 41

VOLUME XIV

## Normal Schools.

Speech on the Subject by Mr. R. O. Cowan, of Moit.

A fierce fight was made by the retrogressive wing of the Democracy in the legislature last week against the appropriation of \$15,000 to each of the Normal Schools and the same amount to the Lincoln Institute (colored) for two years' support. The appropriations were finally carried in the House by a vote of 35 to 30.

Much praise is due to the representatives from Holt for the active part they took in behalf of the schools. At a critical point in the debate he delivered the following speech, which did much toward securing the desired appropriation.

He said:—Mr. SPEAKER.—In the discussion of the amendment which proposes to reduce the appropriation for the Normal Schools from \$7500 to \$5000 per annum, it will not be necessary for me to prove, or attempt to prove, that the educational interests of Missouri are to be guarded with jealous care. The acknowledgment by those who advocate this retrogression that they are in favor of public education makes this argument superfluous. The only question, then, for me, as representative of the people, to consider is this: Have these Normal Schools been beneficial to the common schools of this State? If this question can be answered affirmatively, reason, common sense, will tell us that they should be sustained, and our duty in the matter is plain and imperative. But let me be charged with being influenced with what might be called a personal or partisan interest. I desire to say, sir, that I was not educated in a Normal School, nor have I any knowledge of these institutions, save what I have gathered from their practical workings, the influence of their students on our public schools, and their fruits to the State. This brings me to the question now depending for an answer, a question that must be answered by every member of this House before he can cast an intelligent vote on the proposition now under discussion; and as an answer I can point with satisfaction and pride to those communities where Normal influence has been extended and Normal methods most thoroughly tested. It is to such districts and cities that I must resort for evidence on this question, and not to isolated communities where Normal methods have never been tried or only tried by incompetent representatives of those schools. We must not ask evidence of those who are ignorant on this question or else are inimical to education, but put upon the witness stand the directors and patrons of those schools that have employed thoroughly drilled Normal teachers; and I make no doubtful statement when I say that the testimony of those witnesses demands the maintenance of these institutions. I stand here to day, sir, to say that this system is no mere experiment. It has proven a success and demands encouragement. Upon the old stock has been engrained a new life and vigor to the entire educational system; a fruit that is an ornament of communities and the pride of households. And now in the face of these facts gentlemen have the temerity to stand upon this floor and demand a reduction in this proposed appropriation? Can they do so without putting themselves on record as being opposed to public education in this State?

In all matters that have heretofore been considered by this House, I, sir, have cast my vote for every decrease in public expenditure which I deemed consistent with public welfare. But when the well-ordered system of our educational system is in the balance, and we are standing in painful suspense to see to which side the scale will turn, I say it is not a pecuniary consideration, it is not a matter of dollars and cents, but of justice, of public propriety, it is the great State of Missouri that is at stake. I turn her back upon a system upon which largely depends the intelligence and culture of her citizens and thereby of the future of the State. No, she will not do it—she can not afford to do it. I have confidence in the people; they are not unreasoning, and I now declare, sir, that I do not demand any reduction of expenditure which will imperil public education—yes, we would betray a sacred trust in doing anything that would jeopardize this interest.

But let us examine this matter carefully. The reductions in the appropriations two years ago made it necessary to increase the tuition fees of these schools in order that their efficiency might not be impaired, and now if this additional reduction of \$2500 is made we will drive away from these institutions instructors who have given them character and force and solidity, and will by this act put a premium on incompetency. If this reduction should be made, what difference would it make in the amount of taxes we pay? By actual calculation it would save to the people who pay taxes on \$1000 the paltry sum of 124 cents, or \$1.25 to him who is taxed on \$10,000. In the face of this statement, will any member of this House demean himself

## and humiliate his country by crying "retrenchment?"

Mr. Speaker, it was my misfortune to be detained by sickness when this House, without opposition and almost without a dissenting voice, voted \$10,000 to Lincoln Institute, but I most heartily concur in that appropriation. This institution is doing a noble work in educating the colored people of this State and it must be sustained; but, sir, I desire to know how members can reconcile the obvious inconsistency of their action in giving Lincoln Institute, with less than 100 students, \$10,000, and then say that a Normal School with over 500 students can be sustained for the same amount. Lincoln Institute has not used all of the appropriation made two years ago, and now when it asks the same sum as after then members of this House—our brethren—do not question the justice of the demand, but when the officers and managers of our Normal Schools, when the ways and means committee, ask for these schools just what they received during the last two years, \$7,500, members will stand upon this floor and say that \$5,000 is sufficient. Were they afraid to attack Lincoln Institute? I do not wish to be understood, sir, as saying one word against that institution, nor do I question the propriety of giving it \$5,000 per year, but I do say that justice and reason demand an adequate appropriation for the Normal Schools.

It is a well-known fact, sir, that the Democratic party has been publicly charged with hostility to public education, and although my experience as a political life is very limited, yet I have had occasion, both publicly and privately, to defend Democracy from what I believe to be an unjust charge. I did not nor can I not silently submit to the imputation, yet it is humiliating to me to see that every Republican member of this House favors the Normal Schools—to see them stand, sir, a solid phalanx in favor of education, while the Democrats are wavering and divided. I am fully conscious that politics should not be connected with the public school system and I deprecate the necessity of making this appeal to the members, politically, of a political party; but my interest in the advancement of education is so great, that after having argued for it on the higher grounds of justice and public utility, I am constrained to make this plea on political considerations; feeling that I am entitled to say any legitimate argument to secure that for which I am contending. I ask then if the members of this House are willing to put themselves on record as being inimical to public education? Are they ready to put their party on record as being hostile to education? Are they willing to misrepresent the people by making such a record? No, they can not do it; the Democracy can not afford to assume this position, and my prediction will be unfulfilled when I say that it never will refuse to foster with jealous care the very means of securing that general intelligence and culture which has been declared to be the cardinal underlying principle of republican government. We can not repudiate the teachings of our political ancestors, nor can we be ungrateful to the record of those noble patriots and statesmen who transmitted to us these principles about which have crystallized a vast political organization. We cannot afford it as Democrats, we cannot afford it as representatives of the people of Missouri, irrespective of political parties.

It is claimed that about 10,000 voters of Indiana belong to the Prohibition League organization that looks to the absolute suppression of the liquor traffic as its ultimate purpose. The secretary of the league has called a state convention to meet at Indianapolis May 21, 1879, to nominate a full ticket for state officers for 1880.

**Suffering for a Life Time.**  
Persons afflicted with rheumatism often suffer for a life time, their tortures being almost without remission. The joints and muscles of such unfortunate are in most cases shockingly contorted and draws out of shape. To afford them even temporary relief, the ordinary remedies often prove utterly useless. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, on the other hand, is avouched for by persons who have used it, to be a genuine source of relief. It keeps the blood cool by promoting a regular habit of body, and removes from it impurities which, in the opinion of all rational pathologists, originate this agonizing complaint and its kindred malady, the gout. Besides this the Bitters remedies disorders of the stomach, liver and nerves, prevent and eradicate intermittent and remittent fevers, promote appetite and sleep, and are highly recommended by physicians as a desirable medicinal agent in all cases.

**To Inventors and Mechanics.**  
PATENTS and how to obtain them. Pamphlet of 60 pages free, upon receipt of stamp for postage. Address GILMORE, SMITH & CO., Solicitors of Patents, Box 31, Washington, D. C.

People preparing to go to Leadville should take with them money enough to pay their fare back, as the chances are that after investigating affairs there they will be seized with a desire to come home.

## LIFE IN LEADVILLE.

### The Mysterious Grub-Stake, and How it is Manipulated.

Opinions as to Immigration, and Suggestions Regarding Hand-Work.

Leadville, Feb. 26.—What is this grub stake that I hear so much about? anxiously writes a Kentuckian to one of the Leadville papers. "Where can this instrument be obtained, and what is the cost of it?"—an inquiry that has sent off the whole camp in a roar of delight. And yet it is not surprising that the simple Kentucky person tell into this error, as the "grub-stake" is essentially an institution of the far West, and is indissolubly associated with mining. There are not less than 500 men in Leadville who make a living out of the above-named "instrument." The old miners are grub stakers except those who have made a lucky strike and can buy their own grub. To be more definite, the grub-stake is the result of a union between capital and labor. Capital says: "I want to find a good mine at as little expense as possible," and Labor replies: "Furnish me with a living and I will undertake to prospect for you and to dig a shaft for you on shares." It is a fair bargain. The poor miner puts in his experience and his muscle, and receives therefor his board and an interest in the mine if it should prove to be a valuable claim. There is no rule as to the extent of that interest: It may be large or small, according to the contract that is agreed upon. In general, however, it may be said that the finder or locator of a claim is entitled to a third interest without working. If he puts in his own labor, while another person furnishes the cash for expenses he expects to own a half interest. A miner who is extremely anxious to sink a shaft on his claim will sometimes give two-thirds of it to a man who will grub stake him, and per contra there are many instances where new-comers to the camp have furnished backing to a miner in consideration of a third or even of a quarter interest. But the general rule is to halve the work and the expense.

To sink a shaft to pay-off is daily becoming a more costly and

### DIFFICULT UNDERTAKING.

In the early days of the camp, when Frye Hill was beginning to attract attention, miners frequently struck mineral at a depth of ten or fifteen feet. But all the choice locations near the village have long since been taken up and it is no uncommon thing for a shaft to be dug 100 or 200 feet before reaching the bed-rock. What is the expense of mining in the Leadville district? In the first place, the tools, windlass, rope, buckets, etc., cost about \$40. When the ground is soft and can be dug with a pack, the cost for the first fifty feet is between \$200 and \$250. There are plenty of miners who will take a contract for fifty feet at the rate \$1 a foot. In all contracts of this kind it is stipulated that 75 per cent of the pay be distributed to the men each week, the balance to be reserved and paid at the end of the contract. If the ground is still good at bottom of the fifty feet, a second contract can be made for ten feet at \$5 a foot, and after that only ten-foot contracts will be taken by skilled miners, because they do not know at what moment they may strike hard-rock which requires blasting, and to work which is worth from \$9 to \$10 a foot. This is where the job is done by contract. In the grub stake system, of course, the capitalist pays all expenses whether they be heavy or light. Miners working on day wages receive \$3 a day in good ground, and \$2.50 to \$3.50 in water or rock. Many shafts are gouged with water, which runs in through seams in the rock, or filters through the soft earth or "wash." When the water runs so rapidly as to prevent the miners from digging, then either the claim is abandoned or the owners are compelled to introduce machinery. An engine, with hoisting apparatus and pump, costs from \$800 to \$1,000, and, of course, is beyond the reach of the poor prospector.

### THE POOR PROSPECTORS.

In this camp, so far, the last named class have fared well. There are so many men here eager to invest a small amount in prospect that a miner who has worked his shaft down to a point where he is certain that he will find no ore has no difficulty in selling out at a round figure to some new-comer. Strangers are every day paying comparatively high prices simply for location, thinking that if they can get near a mine that is already developed their chances for finding ore are certain. But it happens that location is a slender reed to depend upon. One shaft may strike a rich pocket of mineral and another within fifty feet may miss it entirely. Most of the sharp practical miners and prospectors here have from three to a dozen claims each which they hold, and only work or sell them when they can do so to good advantage. I know one man, for instance, who has four adjoining claims below Frye Hill, two on the Little Evans, one in Iowa gulch, besides several more at Ten Miles. He prospect them, stuck down the stakes, dug holes from five

to ten feet deep in each, and now keeps them to sell or to work on the grub-stake principle. Of course, this is a kind of "blasted monopoly," because it prevents other men from going in and working the ground in good faith. It is true that any one would have a legal right to step in and sink a shaft on each or all of these claims, but this miser is one of the fellows who maintain a private graveyard, and he would make it decidedly unpleasant for any one who might attempt to jump him. Miners' law and legal law are two very different affairs in this camp, and there is more efficiency in a and gun-barrel than in a cart-load of writs and injunctions. I observe

### A VAST DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

among the people of Leadville is regard to the constantly increasing stream of immigration. Those who have "made their pile," and are more or less responsible for the management and care of this mixed community, are almost invariably opposed to the idea of any other persons coming in for a share of the natural wealth of the district, or, on the other hand, of becoming a burden upon the tax-paying element. Men who reckon their income by the millions have solemnly taken your correspondent by the button-hole, and earnestly advised him to "write to the paper" that there is no more room for new comers in Leadville. What is the value of interested advice? The reader may solve the conundrum for himself. There is another large element among the present inhabitants, and that element is in favor of having everybody come who can get here. The more the merrier. The shopkeepers, the saloonists, the gamblers, the newspaper editors—in fact all who subsist upon the general public—are anxiously encouraging immigration, and I think their policy is preferable to the other. A medium course might still be better. Certainly no community is materially assisted by looters and rogues and vagabonds, although history points to several notable instances of successful colonies founded upon as poor basis as these. I do not think, on the whole, that the state of Colorado can afford to discourage any immigration, penniless though they may be, providing they are willing to work and develop.

### IMMENSE MINERAL RESOURCES.

As far as Leadville is concerned, I can say there is plenty of room for willing workers, even though they do come over the range on foot and sleep in horse-sheds. I know from personal experience how difficult it is to get even common laborers to carry on any work here. The men who are employed on the roads are paid \$2 a day, and skilled artisans can find constant employment at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per day. It is almost impossible to secure carpenters at the latter rate, and people desiring to erect dwellings have the greatest trouble in getting men to undertake the job. Then there are always work on the shafts that are being started every day in this vicinity. The miners are naturally jealous of green hands, and claim that this kind of labor is too difficult to be undertaken except by men used to the business. But all miners must have had a starting-point at some period of their lives, and mining in the Leadville district is no harder than lead-digging in the sand and loam of Illinois. I except from this statement the work that is required on perhaps a dozen of the mines which are in what are called "hard carbonates." In these drilling and blasting are requisite features, but in most of the mines the digging is through easy soil, and the ore is found in "soft carbonates" into which the pick will sink of its own weight.

### While all kinds of hard workers are in constant requisition there are

### OTHER CLASSES

Who would be sadly out of place here. I refer to clerks, book-keepers and all people who depend upon their brains for a living. Salaries are about the same here as in Eastern cities, while expenses are higher. Board cannot be procured for less than \$10 a week, and of a poor enough quality at that. The people of Leadville are largely dependent upon canned goods for provisions. Canned meats, canned fruits and canned vegetables are common on all tables. The beefsteak is generally lean and tough, the vegetables (in a natural state) frozen or stale. Eggs are worth 50 cents a dozen, and are about one-fourth of their fit to use at that. Hence board-prices are necessarily high. The most pretentious restaurant in the village is the Tontine, which has a local celebrity, and where the better class of speculators and adventurers gather to discuss the latest find of mineral, or the chances of selling or buying mines. It has much the same relation to Leadville that the coffee-houses bore to London in the old times before the gazettes came into fashion. It is the center of news and gossip, and you meet there the British tourist, with eye-glasses and a checked suit, the nervous San Francisco broker with glossy hat and flowery necktie, the broken-down banker from St. Louis and Chicago, and the Denver prospector who has come over to open a branch store in the new barroom in front, decorated with plate-glass mirrors and mahogany sideboards, while nude art is pictured lavishly upon the walls. In the rear is

the dining room. After vainly endeavoring to secure a cup of coffee there without a mixture of grounds the other day, the impatient and thoroughly Western waiter set down my cup with a slam, and remarked: "Thar, pardner, that's the best bug we hev in this yar market to-day."

### Double Postal Cards.

The clause in the post-office appropriation bill which provides for the double postal card also provides for a letter-sheet envelope, which is to be stamped as envelopes are now stamped, and the postal card is in size similar to the present one-cent card. It bears at both upper corners a one-cent stamp and lines are drawn from the center, sloping down to each lower corner, to be written upon. The writer of the card uses the right hand side and the receiver uses the left hand side for his reply. The double-letter envelope is stamped twice, and the sender uses the right and the receiver the left hand side in writing the address. At the back of this envelope is a double-gummed flap divided by a perforated line. The lower one is used for sealing by the sender, and the receiver uses his knife along the perforated line and has a new gummed flap ready for use. The letter-sheet envelope is designed to do away with outer envelopes. Its patentee claims great merit for it for the reason that it often occurs that the date at which a writing has been mailed cannot be ascertained because the envelope has been lost. Here letter and envelope are one. The new law does not direct the Postmaster General to issue these patented conveniences. It only allows him the discretion to do so. The Postoffice Department had nothing to do with having this clause inserted in the bill.

### Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. Boschee's German Syrup has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of coughs, colds and severe lung diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75c. Try it and be convinced.

John Stuart Mill had a high appreciation of his wife's powers, but those who knew her say that she was simply the echo of his own voice, repeating to him his own thoughts and his own conclusions.

England is preparing for another war in the East. It is pretty well known that the King of Burmah massacred the members of his family because they were friendly to the English and inclined to favor the annexation of their country to Hindoostan. Further demonstrations of hostility on his part are expected, and the Indian government has received orders from London to be in readiness for a short, sharp and decisive campaign whenever the occasion for action presents itself. A Calcutta dispatch states that the residents of British Burmah are getting frightened, and the Burmah garrisons have been doubled. The British began to absorb Burmah territory in 1824 by annexing Arakan and Tenasserim. In 1832 Lord Dalhousie annexed the Pegu division. Another campaign will push the British frontier to China. The King of Burmah is only twenty years old, and has evidently fallen into bad hands.

As an eminent medical authority has asserted that kissing and hugging are dangerous to health, a cynical Boston paper recommends marriage as a sure preventive.

### The Antecedents of Disease

Among the antecedents of disease are inordinance in the circulation of the blood, an unnaturally attenuated condition of the physique, indicating that the life current is deficient in nutritive properties, a wan, haggard look, inability to digest the food, loss of appetite, sleep and strength, and a sensation of unnatural languor. All these may be regarded as the indices of approaching disease, which will eventually attack the system and overwhelm it if it is not built up and fortified in advance. Invigorate, then, without loss of time, making choice of the greatest vitalizing agent extract, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an elixir which has given health and vigor to myriads of the sick and debilitated, which is avouched by physicians and analysts to be pure as well as effective, which is immensely popular in this country, and which has been for years past one of the leading medicinal staples of America. May 31, 17.

## Fortunes Made in Wheat.

Prospects of the Crop for the Coming Season—Wheat Sure to go up—The Great Importing and Exporting Nations.

The disturbance recently created in the wheat market in Chicago by the alleged bogus telegrams signed "Keene" is still a topic of great interest and general discussion in financial and commercial circles. It has generated, besides, a universal desire for information on the grain question. A representative of the *Star* interviewed Mr. Walker, the statistician of the produce exchange, yesterday in reference to these matters, and elicited the following highly interesting comments on the state of the grain trade in general. The reporter remarked: "Mr. Walker, have called in reference to the alleged bogus or forged dispatch which was sent in Mr. Keene's name. The *Star* would be glad to have your opinion on this business." He answered: "I'm surprised to see this made a matter of so much comment. Mr. Keene must be a shrewd man, and will clear \$100,000 on the transaction, as what is sure to go up within a short time."

"Why do you think so, Mr. Walker?" It is conceded that the crop is an average one in Europe this season.

"That is a mistake. France has a smaller crop than she has had for fifty years, and England will want her usual imports, which will be from 96,000,000 to 104,000,000 bushels of wheat. Her principal sources of supply are the United States, Russia, Hungary, Australia and India which has a poor crop this season. According to the report from the agricultural department the estimated crop in the United States during the past year was 425,000,000 bushels, but it would be safer to estimate it at 375,000,000. We have exported already from this country, including the movement from Portland, Oregon, from the 15th of August, 1878, to February 20th, 1879, and from San Francisco from the first of July, 1878, to February 26th, 1879, and from the principal Atlantic ports, including Montreal, up to March 1, 1879, an aggregate of wheat, and flour at its equivalent in grain, of 103,000,000 bushels from all ports of the United States, and the exports to all foreign countries from the crop year ending in '78 will be about 112,000,000 bushels, against 54,000,000 for the corresponding time in 1877, or the ending of the crop year. The exports for the calendar year of 1878, of wheat and flour from all United States ports to all foreign countries, have been equal to 34,310,000 bushels, against 63,463,000 in 1877. Taking 100 as a totality of all the grains, flours, etc., in the European markets, and which are neither imported nor exported, we find the proportion of each country to be as follows during recent years.

### IMPORTING COUNTRIES.

	PER CENT.
England.....	70.75
Belgium.....	35.74
Holland.....	5.68
Sweden and Norway.....	0.45
Germany.....	3.96
Switzerland.....	3.78
France.....	2.83
Italy.....	1.17
Greece.....	0.47
Total.....	100.00

### EXPORTING COUNTRIES.

	PER CENT.
Russia.....	37.62
North America.....	25.74
Danubian Principalities.....	0.15
Austria-Hungary.....	11.32
Denmark.....	4.72
Other countries of Europe with Spain, Portugal, Africa, India and Australia.....	4.72
Total.....	100.00

"Great Britain and France will require between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000 bushels for the balance of the crop year, and the other states of Europe will require considerable supplies.

"Germany imports about 10,000,000 of bushels yearly. Germany in 1878 imported 878,000 tons and exported 688,000 tons.

"Our chief contest with England is in the manufacture of flour, the exports of wheat being 34,310,000 in 1878 while the export of flour was only 1,694,000 barrels, and English millers may congratulate themselves that the quantities were not equalized. The one serious drawback to American millers in the exportation of flour, is the barrel. As soon as we adopt the bag system of England, we can successfully compete with English millers, as the superiority of our western 'new process' is now generally conceded. The export in bags instead of barrels, is without a doubt a difference equal to a fair commission in the sales."

The reporter here remarked: "Mr. Walker, supposing you had 3,000,000 bushels of wheat and desired to realize handsomely on it, how would you accomplish it?" Mr. Walker replied (raising his head with a comical look at the reporter): "Some people would wait until they found the market glutted, and then throw the 3,000,000 on the highest price paid. This would reduce the market 7 to 10 cents a bushel within 12 hours. If it was bought back at the reduced price, the party would have his wheat and a handsome profit into the bargain."—*New York Sat.*

A blessing to humanity is what Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup can well be termed, for it has done more good already than any other medicine.

## Morley's Letters From New York.

From our own Regular Correspondent.

New York March 17, 1879.

THE NEXT UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION. The next great International Exposition comes here. Judge Hilton says so, and while everybody will not accept that as conclusive prophecy, enough other citizens say likewise to assure us the fact. The richest and most influential men in the metropolis are on the committee, and have fixed the date at 1885.

### NO SMALL CONTRAST.

Two little midgets are exhibiting themselves at Masonic Hall, who are really the tiniest people ever found by a showman. "General Mite" is fourteen years old, weighs nine pounds, and is truly "a bigger" dwarf than old Tom Thumb. His mate is a little Mexican girl of fifteen, weighing four and three-quarter pounds, so they claim. Her hand is not large enough to span the manager's forefinger, and she stands in a silk hat, rests her hands on the rim, and converses pleasantly with her admirers. While this four pounder exhibits in one section of the city, a Bowery museum mourns the loss of its fat girl weighing 514 pounds. The Bowery lass would make just 108 girls like the other, and have nearly a pound to spare. Fifty hure isn't the only article unequally distributed in this little world.

### A NEW FIELD FOR WOMEN.

Among the wheelless houses on Church street, down in a neat little basement barber-shop, two trim and tidy young women from Boston are shaving the faces of masculine New York at ten cents a head—or face. They are demure, well-bred, lady-like, neither fast nor coarse in manner, but carry a quite womanly dignity and grace about their work which disarms criticism and shames frivolity into respectful silence. One of them whisked off your correspondent's grizzled beard with a lightness of touch most charming by contrast with the average masculine biper, who mistakes your face for a hayfield. Her work was done delicately and well, except being a woman, she must look around at some gentleman talking behind the stove, and scratch my face with the razor—but women can't change their natures, even when they become barber. The girls draw immensely, and the proprietor has been obliged to put on several male barbers to accommodate the rush. The experiment is a grand success, and as I looked into the brown eyes of the brave little woman giving the finish touches to my grey moustache, I wondered how many struggling women, hungry for honorable employment, but drifting past the few over-crowded avenues of woman's industry towards shame, will yet thank these plucky Yankee girls for pioneering another path through the tangled wilderness that frowns before every poor girl's life. Success to the Barbess! May her name be Legion! Send your big burly fellow out to swing a scythe, and let his delicate sister wield scissors, comb and razor. Too long, far too long, a thousand avenues of honorable industry have been closed against her. Make way for woman in the new field! Run up the flag of "Woman's Right—to shave," and if any man attempt to haul it down, shoot him on the spot!

### THE TENEMENT HOUSE MOLOCH.

The tenement house contains forty per cent of New York's inhabitants—and furnishes seventy per cent of her funerals! Nine-tenths of all the children born in the houses die before reaching the age of five years. Molech is outside Herod is outlived in the richest city of the New World. Human lives—in all but industry and sweetness—covering a single city lot 25x100 feet hold over a hundred people; fifty to seventy children are often found in a house fifty feet front; four families occupy a single room with but a chalk mark on the bare and dirty floor to divide their space; ventilation and light in the halls and inner rooms are unknown. Sixteen men, women and children are found eating, cooking and sleeping in a single room. Seclusion is impossible; virtue a fable rising dimly out of the mists of the Past; religion and cleanliness are somewhere in rags and despair and shame—and a population outnumbering that of Chicago, lives, moves and has its being in this fearful way! Do you wonder it takes an army of police half as large as Duryogne's, surrounded, backed by many more citizen soldiery, to keep Baxter Street from cutting Fifth Avenue's throat? And don't you wonder that no awful pestilence, starting in these spots, has swept Five Points and Murray Hill to a common ghastly death? Thank God for a narrow island between broad, swift, salt rivers; and the ocean breezes that roar up our bay from the Narrows for immunity from that! But the Tenement House has not foregone all revenge. It can vote. It gave us Tweed, and Tweed sent coal and shoes and rum—mostly rum—back to the Tenement House in payment for its vote, stealing fifty millions in ten years to do it.

### Just because she smokes a refined man will not refer to his wife as "a regular smoker."

### The Investigation.

Made by the medical profession and the people of the West prove the superiority of Brown's Family Medicine over Eastern remedies. Have you a Cough, a feeling of oppression and soreness of the Lungs? Brown's Cough Balm will cure you.

### For relieving Sore Throat and clearing and strengthening the voice, Brown's Tar Troches are endorsed by everybody.

The healing properties of Arnica are conceded by all physicians. For healing sores, ulcers, cuts, burns, bruises, frost bites, piles, and sore eyes Brown's Arnica Salve is without a rival. Extract Sarsaparilla, Dandelion and Iodide Potassium is the King of Remedies for the Blood and Liver and all skin diseases. For sale by King & Proust and T. S. Hind Oregon; Simpson & Miner Bigelow, and E. B. Bumps, Forbes, Mo.

with. The tenement-house wards did Tweed's bidding at the polls long after the whole city was in arms against him. They are mighty once a year, and any man who will send them rum, shoes and coal, can have their pliant consent to plunder the taxpayer to his heart's content.

Over a year ago the *Plumber & Sanitary Engineer* began urging this subject upon public attention; and a few months ago united with several public spirited gentlemen in offering \$500 in premiums for designs of houses for workmen where light, ventilation, drainage and comfort might teach these wretched beings that there is a meaning to the sweet word "home." The world should know such men by name, and I hold them up that men may see and honor the authors of this humane enterprise. In addition to the owners of the *Sanitary Engineer* they are F. B. Thurber, D. Willis James, Henry E. Pellet and Robert Gordon.

Then they called the clergy together and when the Church lifted up her mighty voice, the press and people took up the cry. Now we are having meetings, discussions, building subscriptions, and are promised laws to prevent overcrowding, to destroy these charnel houses, and build up healthful dwellings for the poor, where sheer despair need not necessarily, as now, drive men to rum, crime and communism. God speed the day!

MORLEY.

### While the Grave Robbers

of the East are shocking the world by their ghastly work, in the West the grave of the coughing consumptive is cheated of its victim by the timely use of that never failing remedy, Brown's Cough Balm. This Balm does not stop simply with opiates, but produces easy expectoration and assists nature in her efforts to cure herself. Do not neglect that cough until it is too late. Every delay lessens the chance of recovery. For clearing and strengthening the voice see Brown's Tar Troches once and you will use no others.

Physicians who have tried Brown's Arnica Salve for removing inflammation and curing old sores, cuts, burns, bruises, piles and sore eyes, pronounce it the most healing remedy of the age.

All of Brown's remedies for diseases of the West for sale by King & Proust and T. S. Hind, Oregon; France & Co., Forest City; Simpson & Muir and E. A. Bial, Bigelow, and E. B. Bumps, Forbes, Mo.

A calico hop—A farmer's wife getting dinner for harvest hands.

Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills are prepared expressly to cure Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Sleeplessness, and will cure any case. Price fifty cents a box, 30 pills, postage free. Sold by all druggists. Office, No. 106 N. E. 2nd St., Baltimore, Md.—May 31, 1879.

On the Boulevard: